JUROR NO. 3 FELL ASLEEP.

WHAT WAS THE MATTER WITH O'BALLORANY-SOMETHING SURELY Was Se is a Condition, or a State !- Stimeto fit Through the Kiein Trini, a Part of the Time Open-Eyed-Jury Still Out. What was the matter with O'Halloran? That what those interested in the trial of Jacob Klein for arson which went to the jury yesterday afternoon in the County Court in Brooklyn gould like to know. That is the question which

Judge Hurd and O'Halloran's fellow Jurors in the jury box want to have answered. That is the subject upon which Assistant District Attorney Miles for the prosecution and Robert H. Elder for the defence long for infor mation. Finally, that is the point upon which may depend whether or not Klein, who has already been tried twice with the result of two disagreements on the part of a jury, shall undergo a fourth trial.

What's the matter with O'Halloran? The query buszed through the court room as juror No. 3 ambied in and took his seat at the opening of the morning session, the process of opening having been delayed ten minutes on his account. symptoms were present in his case in considerable quantity. His gait was uncertain, his face was rich of hue, and his expression was one of troubled determination to look as if he knew all

When he sat down, he sat down so hard that his eyes joggled in their sockets. In a somewhat thick tone, but with no uncertain voice, he anexered when his turn came in the roll call, Edward O'Halloran! You couldn't fool him. That was his name; he knew it, and he responded with a "Present!" that caused Judge Hurd to eye him sharply.

Mr. O'Halloran sank back in his chair and ready for the trial to proceed, but, if it didn't seed, why, what did he care? He was pretty comfortable right where he was, thank you. So belipped his head back and closed his eyes, What's the matter with O'Halloran ? suggested itself to Judge Hurd as a proper and pertinent form of inquiry. He didn't put it in just that

"Mr. O'Halloran!" came from the bench. O'Halloran recked not of it; not he. He was busy counting the specks on the ceiling. "Mr. O'Halleran" repeated the Court, this time with considerable emphasis,
A kindly juror behind jabbed No. 3 in the

back of the neck. "Ouch" remarked O'Halloran with some emotion. Then he half sat up. Mr. O'Halloran, are you unwell?" asked

Jadge Hurd. O'Halloran lifted a heavy head. One eye spened, and then the other. Sweetly and be-nignly smiled O'Halloran upon the kind-hearted Judge inquiring after his health.
"Feelin' all right," he assured the Judge.

Do you feel able to go on with this case ?" "Ow!" exclaimed O'Halloran, for reasons not dearly evident to the court. "Cert'nly, your

"If the court please," began the opposing lawyers, and then they both advanced upon Judge Hurd, and the three held a consultation, lawyers, and then they both advanced upon Judge Hurd, and the three held a consultation, at the conclusion of which it was announced that the case would go on, which it did, abraham Hahrenfeidt testified that on the night of the fire at 24 Johnson avenue, which it is asserted Kilen started, the accused was residing at a lodge meeting in New York, David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert and Fire Captain Freel were called, but neither of them gave any testimony that was admitted by the court. O'Hailoran wasn't much interested in Hahrenfeldt. He had thought of a joke that he used to know and was having a great time enjoying it all by himself.

What's the matter with O'Hailoran? The problem presented itself with renewed force while Mr. Carvalho was on the stand. come of the questions asked of the supert were intended to prove that the entry on the books of the lodge referred to by Bahrenfeldt as showing the defendant's presence there had been doctored. They were but admitted, but the jury were much interested in them, all but O'Hailoran. O'Hailoran didn't care. He was asleep.

"Mr. O'Hailoran," said Judge Hurd, stopping the proceedings. "are you paying attention?"

The slumbrous juror hastily brushed a job let of cobwebs from his eyes.

"Sure, your Honor," he said.

"You must teep awake, sir, if you are to remain in this court." the Judges almonished him. For tee minutes Mr. O'Hailoran contemplated fercely that portion of the opposite wall directive in front of him, but presently he lost laterest in this. Thoughts more pleasing trooped through his brain. Fiseting expressions of happiness passed over his expressive features.

Gently the court room drifted out of his consciouscess or cares of murmuring monotony, the voices of the business of the defence summing in. The voic of thunder hooks in more the

What's the matter with O'Halloran? The afternoon session was beset with the same problem as the morning. Juron No. 3 still had it. The Turkish bath may have alleriated, but it sathfactured, the trouble. With careful steps be traversed the court room half an hour late until he came to the jury box, and then he firmly seized the rail, presumably with the commendable purpose of assuring himself that it was a good stout rail. Having ascertained that it was a feed to his seat, and when he reached the chair he sat down in it with an emphasis that rould hardly have been more pronounced had it been forty feet below him. The court room trembled with the shock.

What's the matter with O'Halloran?" asked one of the jurymen behind No. 3 in, a whisper, of another juryman.

The subject of the query heard it.

"what's the matter with O'Halloran?" asked one of the jurymen behind No. 3 in, a whisper, of another juryman.

The subject of the query heard it.

"what's the matter with O'Halloran?" asked one of the jurymen and the proposed of the jurymen behind No. 3 in, a whisper, of another juryman, and arendous dignity. "That I'm all right.

Doubt of this still lingered in the mind of the

loubt of this still lingered in the mind of the ludge, and he asked:
"Mr. O'Halloran, are you able to proceed?"
Mirth appeared eo'repreading the countenance
of O'Halloran. The idea! Was he able to proced His lone was the very acme of reassuring odlinesa as he saldi Lertainly, your Honor. You can rely on me." You're sare that you are all can rely on me."

testainly, your Honor. You can rely on me."
You're sure that you are all right now?"
Well's lever was in my life."
Judge Hurd looked at him sharply. O'Halivan's awest smile did not desert him in his hour of peril. It diung bravely, though a worred look about his eyes contradicted it, until the large ordered the trial to proceed. Then O'Halloran picked out the old soot on the wall outsile and tried to bore a hole through it.
All the afternoon he sat holding himself by his gree onto that roll to keep from falling into the dark abyes of sleep. And he succeeded. Yet ever through the courtroom went the whister. What's the matter with O'Halloran?
Late in the afternoon the case went to the lary, and O'Halloran was persuaded to give over hypototizing the wall and to accompany the other jurns into the jury room. What happened to his hour last hour last hour last hour last hour last hour last hour her large were hypototizing the wall and to accompany the other jurns into the jury room. What happened to his hour last hour last hour last hour last hour last not sent out for a dose of ammonia, or a paper of pins, or any other slumber disalving alimplant. A base and baseless round went about that O'Halloran? In times you the sager query may have met with the entangent of the trouble may differ, one thing is size. There was something the matter with O'Halloran.

ACCUSED OF STEALING A FARM. Sajeski Ras His Tallor-Interpreter Ar-

rested for the Theft. RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Jan. 26. - Morris Begal, a well-to-do merchant tailor, was arrested to-day charged with having stolen a house and lot. The complainant is losef Sujeaki, a Pole. Suleski owned a small farm at Balting Hollow. Neither he nor his wife can speak English well, and Hegal acted as interpreter and agent in the purchase of a larger farm for Sujenki from Hilta T within. The contract for the pursays that Sujecki offered to give him says that Sujeski offered to give him is a commission and for his services in a agent in the purchase of the Tuthii A civil action has been commenced to the transfer. Begal was arraigned bedge Stackpole. He pleaded not guity, i was fixed at \$1,000. The hearing was REDMOND ON THE TREATT.

The Irish Member of Parliament Bonbife no to Its Advantages for Us.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.-John E. Redmond, M. P., was the guest at a dinner here last night. In aiking of the arbitration treaty, he said: "If I were an Englishman, I should regard the treaty as one of the greatest of English dip-

omatic achievements. "If I were an American, I should not be so elated, for I do not see how. In view of the tenets of the Monroe doctrine, such a treaty may be made to coincide with the policy at present pursued by the United States.

"England has a good deal to gain by such a treaty, but it is a question as to the benefits to be derived by the United States by the acceptance of the treaty."

RIG HURRAH FOR THE TREATY. Lat the Manroe Bottetas Go on Trial." Is

Washington, Jan. 26,-A large audience filled the Grand Opera House at 4 o'clock this afternoon "to attest their approbation of the great principle of international arbitration as embodied in the treaty between this republic and Great Britain now pending in the Senate." John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, who called the meeting to order, pointedly disclaimed any purpose of criticising or seeking Senate. He said he recognized the senate as a co-ordinate branch of the Government. He closed by saying:

"I venture, however, to say, speaking for myself, that the final action of the Senate will not be such as to defeat the treaty, which is desired by the great majority of the people of the United States, and whose defeat would discredit this Government in the eyes of the civilized world."

The outcome of the meeting was the unan imous adoption of a resolution declaring that "believing this treaty to be a distinct advance it may prove a heloful example for other nations we shall hall with joy and patriotic pride ist confirmation by the Senate of the United

we shall hall with joy and patriotic pride ist confirmation by the Senate of the United States."

Gardner G. Hubbard, the presiding officer, spoke at length. Prof. B. L. Whitman of Columbian University said in his brief address that Angiophobia was as increasonable as Angiomania was ridiculous. Ex-Senator John B. Henderson, formerly of Missouri and now of Washington, delivered a vigorous address in support of the general principle of arbitration, in which he criticised the tone of President Cleveland's Venesuselan message. Speaking of the objection that the Monroe doctrine might be involved in this treaty, he said:

"Let the Monroe doctrine be placed in the crucible of human reason. If we may claim under it at all our demands must be settled either by arbitration or by war."

Associate Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court. President of the Venezuela Commission, declared his opinion that the United States had an opportunity which, if once lost, might never be regained.

A letter of regret from Cardinal Gibbons was read. It expressed hearty sympathy with the object of the meeting.

Arbitration Trenty With France,

Paris, Jan. 26. - It is semi-officially announced that if the negotiations for an arbitration treaty are resumed between France and the United States it will not be until the Anglo-American treaty is definitely concluded.

CAB-STRIKE ARBITRATORS FAIL. And Having Fulled the Social Reform Club's Committee Censures Both Parties,

The committee of the Social Reform Club, settlement of the recent cab drivers' strike, has reported that its efforts were fruitless. The committee was composed of Ernest H. Crosby, Edward D. Page, Charles M. Perry, Father Ducey, J. K. Paulding, and Charles F. Wingate. Its report says that the committee had conferences with the Liberty Dawn Association of Coachmen, to which the strikers belong, and

Progress toward a settlement was barred it says, by the company's absolute refusal of the men's demands that it employ none but union

"Your committee desires to express its re-gret," the report continues, "that the cabmen did not apply to the Social Referm Club at an earlier date, believing that, as was the case on a earlier date, believing that, as was the case on a similar occasion two years ago, a strike might have been averted, and it likewise regrets that violence should have been resorted to by mem-bers of the Liberty Dawn Association and sus-tained in the courts by their officials in any

tained in the course by their officials in any way.

"They desire also to record their dissent from the ground taken by the New York Cab Company. While the refusal to treat with a trade union is not unnatural on the part of employers who may have given no special attention to the labor question, at li we are of the opinion that it is imposition and not in the interests of industrial peace for employers to insist that employers as a hall only deal with them individually. Exactive of the business of the voices of the business of the voice of the jury?"

Look at me, gentlemen of the jury?"

It was the lawyer for the defence summing it is impositic and not in the interview of the property of the prop

suffer for it.

"Your committee urged on the consideration of the officials of the cab company, the method for the consideration of complaints by a committee of employees, as adopted by the Street Cleaning Department, and stated its belief that the ultimate settlement of all such disputes can best be secured by collective bargaining or by arbitration between the parties involved, a result which can only be obtained when both sides are organized and mutually recognize each other's organization."

VERMEULE REPLIES TO RAPTER Says the Rochester Engineer Doren't Know What He Is Talking About,

C. C. Vermeule, the expert engineer, conthe history of the long continued efforts to procure a new supply of pure and wholesome water for Jersey City to take the place of the poliuted Passalo River water. Mr. Vermeule is the consulting engineer who prepared the specifications for the contract which were severely criticised by George W. Rafter of Rochester, an expert engineer employed by the Board of Trade. Mr. Vermeule addressed his communication to the Board of Trade. He defends himself from the insinuations that he was biased, that he ha any personal interest in the matter, or that he had attempted in any way to influence the municipal authorities one way or the other. He says he never attempted to usurp the functions of the city Government or undaly intions of the city Government or undaly influence its decision. He takes up and disposes of Mr. Hafter's criticisms seriatim, and says that Mr. Rafter used an old rainfall record which was discontinued thirty years ago on which to base bis argument, and that he is prepared to produce the author of the climatology of New Jersey which Mr. Rafter quotes to support his position, and the author will limself refute the argument. He maintains that the specifications, which Mr. Rafter said were improperly and loosely drawn, provided for "con luit or appliances of whatever nature" to convey the water to the city, and not for one conduit only, and he denies that the alleged uncertainty was a disadvantage to the bidder who misinterpreted it.

Mr. Verneule then refers to the alleged danger of having a supply from one conduit.

for one conduit only, and he denies that the alleged uncertainty was a disadvantage to the bidder who misinterpreted it.

Mr. Vermeule then refors to the alleged danger of having a supply from one conduit, instead of two. Mr. Ratter had referred in his report to the Rochester supply from Hemick Lake with a duplicate pipe. Mr. Vermeule access him of a want of frankness in not stating the facts, and asys that the Rochester Water Works were planned in 1872, and completed in 1875, with a single pipe line twenty-seven miles iong. It was not until 1894 that a new pipe was laid and put in service. He finity contradicts the statement made by Mr. Rafter that there is an abundance of precedent for the preparation of specifications according to well-settled plans. He says there is not a single precedent for advertising openly for bids for such a water supply. Mr. Vermeule then discusses Mr. Rafter's figures as to cost, and gives some figures in comparison, giving Mr. Rafter this parting shot:

"I do not intend by these figures to show that the East Jersey or any other company or contractor will furnish water to your city without profit. Vefat they do seem to show is that Mr. Rafter, the experienced engineer and lawyer as well, the man of affairs, with a 'modicum of common sense,' does not know what he is talking about."

Mayor Wanser has the contract with the East Jersey Water Company still under consideration. He will not give the slightest intimation of his in-ention in regard to it, but there is an impression abroad that he will sign it.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 26.- A movement is on foot to have a national testimonial presented to casion of the jubilee in June. It is suggested that an executive committee, to be composed of the Mayors of the different cities of the country, with Lord Abordeen as President, be appointed to collect funds for the proposed testimosial.

SPAIN NOT EASILY FOOLED

HER PEOPLE HAVE NO PAITH IN WEYLER'S PACIFICATION.

The Queen Revent Easer for a New Cabinet but Fears a Leap in the Dark-Spanish Ideas of Autonomy Are Not Those of the Rest of the World-Bitter Comments. Madrid, Jan. 12.-Has Pinar del Rio been acified? Is Cuba on the eve of peace? Very few Spaniards here would answer these questions in the affirmative. Although Gen. Weyler declares, day after day, that little remains to be done to clear the Cuban provinces of insurgents, the Spanish have become very skeptical, and refuse to believe the story of pacification. They have been deceived so often that instead of rejoicing at the alleged good news from Cuba, they incline to believe that the Government is about to ask further sacrifices from the nation.

Premier Canovas himself is disheartened. At a Cabinet Council at which the Queen Regent presided he said he must confess that the death of Gen. Maceo had not improved the Cuban situation. No chief of importance had surrendered in Pinar del Rio, and the insurgents in the East were more active than ever. Under these circumstances, the Premier declared, according to El Pois, that he saw no way to hasten the pacification of the island other than by certain negogotiations, even at the risk of disappointing public opinion which he thought was opposed to any solution that might make Spain appear to yield to foreign pressure. If this course were followed, Sefior Canovas added, Gen. Weyler must be recalled: but this would be tantamount to acknowledging the failure of the Commander-in-Chief and the futility of the nation's incomparable sacrifices Of course, this would encourage the insurgenta only on account of the strong opposition it has met from the most popular and influential newspapers, but also because it has no longer the support of the Queen Regent, who evidently desires to bring about a change in the Ministry. If she has not done this already it is

direction whose consequences would be difficult If Seffor Sitvela, Canovas's most bitter enemy or Gen. Azcarraga were called by the Queen Regent to form a Ministry, it is more than doubtful if the present Cortes would support such a Cabinet, and consequently dissolution would have to be decreed and a new Cortes convoked. But it is only nine months since the last

simply because, not being certain of what is

best for the interests of the crown. Done

Christian dares not take the initiative

would have to be decreed and a new Cortes convoked. But it is only nine months since the last general elections, and such changes have occurred in public affairs that all sorts of complications might arise from an electoral campaign. The Queen Regent would not hesitate to confront dangers, but the queetion remains whether the new Government would accomplish more than its predecessor has done.

If, on the other hand, Señor Sagasta should succeed Canovas, he might, as in 1880, govern for some time with the present Conservative Cortes; but the internal dissensions in the Liberal party seem to prevent its leader from desiring to take office. If he should do so, there is no doubt that his would immediately enter into negotiations with the United States with a view to restoring peace in Cuba through concessions of any kind, provided the sovereignty of Spain were maintained.

This is far from meaning that Señor Sagasta is willing to give Cuba an autonomic regime of the Canadian type. When these worthy Spaniards speak of yielding everything except the nation's sovereignty, it must be remembered that their ideas and notions are peculiar, and that certain functions which the average Saxon would consider incumbent upon the people concerned, the provid and haughty Spaniard would be sure to look upon as the most precious prerogative of the central power. With the exception of Señor Pry Maryall and Senor Salmeron, the two Republican leaders, no attention need be paid to Spanish politicians when they speak of colonial autonomy, for it would not mean autonomy in the sense the rest of the world gives to the word. The reforms recently decreed for Porus Ricogive the measure of what the Spanish consider to be home rule. Meager as they are, these reforms were only masterd to rendered the discontinuation, the same spanish Government would not be medical ample modifications and no benefit could be derived from their establishment there. Eight months later, following the advice or threats from the American Administration, the same Spa

The campaign of the Herubb and El Imparcia

which awakens so many hopes of a brighter future."

The campaign of the Herubic and El Imporcial was on the point of overthrowing Gen. Weyler, but the demonstration made in his honor by the Havana merchants and tradesmen saved him. Referring to this, El Imporcial said:

"It seems to be very easy to organize a demonstration in Havana. When Gen. Martinez. Campos returned frem Matansas to Havana, in January, 1886, a demonstration was made in his holor. A few days later the General asked the promoters of the affair whether he should continue as Captain-General of Cuba or resign. Their answer was that he had better go back to Spain. It will not, perhap, be long before those who only yesterday cheered Gen. Weyler may notify him to quit.

"One would think that Gen, Weyler has become the personification of Spain and the idel of the Spanish; and those only are Spaniards who are ready to admit that Weyler has pacified Pinar del Rio and Havana and every other disaffected region, and who agree that Maccopassed the trocha by sea and not by breaking his way through the military line, and believe it was wise to build the trocha, in spite of the evident fact that it has been of no service and be either that it has now destroyed it. The genuine Spaniard must also maintain that the Jdcaro-Moron troch, was never intended to prevent Maximo Gonez from passing to the western provinces, but merely for Weyler's recreation, and that our soldiers in Cuba regularly receive that Gen. Weyler continues to be in Cuba what he was in the Philippines is nothing less than a rebel sympathizer.

"We remarked a few days ago that fighting continues in Pinar del Rio depite the official announcement of pacification." Some fights have taken place, the official report says, between insurgent eavairy forces and our ertrong columns, the loss of life on both sides having been considerable. This would not be possible were it true that the insurgents have only 500 men in the pacifiesi province.

"Facts give the lie to Gen. Weyler's statements. Many days have

TURPIE'S PLEA FOR CUBA. He Compares the Boldsess of Monroe with

the Hupineness of Cleveland, WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-Mr. Turple [Dem. Ind.) resumed in the Senate to-day his speech, begun yesterday, regarding the recognition of the republic of Cuba. He said that he would much rather depend upon the credit of the Cuban republic than upon the resources of Spain

stripped as she will be of one great source of

revenue, the island of Cuba.

He 'quoted from a message of President Monoe in 1817 on the subject of the war between Spain and her revolted South American colonies o show that belligerency was then, in the sec and year of the war, recognized by the United States. He also quoted from President Monroe' messages of 1819 and 1820 on the same subject. in which the hope is expressed that Spain will terminate the exhausting controversy on the basis of independence, not on that of autonomy as now suggested by the Administration for Cuba. The war had then, been carried jon for four years, whereas the present Cuban was had been going on for twelve years, and Mr. Monros declared that Repuband Mr. Monroe declared that kepun-lican independence had been maintained un-shaken, and ought to be recognized. If the recognition of Cuban belligerency would be a cause for war with Spain, then the United States should have declared war against Spain from the day after the surrender of Lee at Ap-pomatiox. But war had never ensued from the recognition of belligerency, nor even from the recognition of independence. President Monroe had recognized the independence of seven South American colonies in succession without war American colonies in succession without wa ensuing. Amity and peace prevailed between the United States and Spain and were not broken the United States and Spain and were not broken.

There was no fear of war with Spain. There was no fear of war with Spain. There have been such a war, and the speaker haped and believed that there never would be.

Their recognition of beligerency was a right, not a cause of war. Mr. Turple also quoted from the message lof 1824, which he called "the great message," declaring the Monrae doctrine: and compared with it the position of the present Executive, which showed, he said, rather an anxiety that the resolution should full, and that the Spain's Government should be restored. He went on to compare the strength of the Spainian and revolutionary armies. The Cubans, he said, had 35,000 men, trained, disciplined, airmed with the very best imaterials, and with all the munitions of war; and 35,000 eiter men, trained and disciplined, out armed with inferior weapons. But even these 35,000 men had the machete—that aword, clay more, and lance, all combined—more

dreaded than builet or bayonet by the Spanish forces. That force, he said, must of necessity imply a nation to support it, a Government behind it, with all the forms of Government, all the resources of Government, and that there was such a force was not denied. That there was such a force was not denied. That there was such a force, with the corresponding constituency behind it, was a sufficient evidence to justify Congress in the recognition either of belligerency or of independence.

Spain, Mr. Turpie said, had 100,000 regular troops, 40,000 in stations along two trochas, 40,000 in garrison on the sea perts, and 20,000 in hospitals, suffering from wounds and disease. Spain had also 30,000 militia, in order to allow the regulars more leisure, more freedom in conducting the principal campaign. What principal campaign, he asked, had they conducted; what effective campaign? Cuban independence, he declared, was already an accompilshed fact; but that lid not necessarily imply that the Spanish forces would cease fighting. In conclusion Mr. Turpie said:

"If the Cuban patriots succeed, we may then claim that we were friends of that Republic—friends in need—friends in the hour and day of danger. If failure befail them—which, may good averti—our action will still lose nothing of grace or of grandeur; and we shall then keep faith with the quenchless spirit of freedom, which has set our feet in such a large room."

At the conclusion of Mr. Turpie's speech, Mr. Hill's joint resolution as to the recognition of foreign Governments was taken from the table and placed on the calendar.

DYNAMITE IN CUBA.

The Insurgents Blow Up a Bridge and Stop

HAVANA, Jan. 26.-The railway bridge at Tuinien, province of Santa Clara, has blown up by the insurgents by means of a dynamite bomb. Traffic on the line between Sagua la Grande and Placetas and on the branch line to Remedies has been stopped by the destruc-

tion of the bridge. The last report of the movements of Captain-General Weyler shows that after his arrival at Colon, province of Matanzas, he went by rail to Cueritas, whence he marched toward Manguita heading southward.

The Montgomery to Hunt Pillbusters. WASHINGTON. Jan. 26.-The cruiser Montcomery has been ordered to leave Hampton Roads to-morrow for Key West to relieve the Raleigh. That vessel will proceed to Norfolk for docking and overhauling.

FOUGHT WITH PIRATES.

Exciting Adventure of Two Brooklyn

William Webber and John Drollinger, members of the Alert Football Club of Brooklyn, report an exciting adventure with oyster pirates in Jamaica Bay on Monday morning. They are both hardy, stalwart young men, and the bitter cold weather did not deter them from starting out from Canarsie before daylight in a rowboat for the stimulating spor: of cel-spearing. They had often gone on similar expeditions, and they rowed direct for their favorite celing ground on the north shore of Barren Island According to their story, they had starcely reached their destination and begun to arrange their spears for work when a large rowboat, in which there were four rough-looking men, glided suddenly up alongside out of the darkness. The Alert Club boys at once realized that they had struck a gung of river

realized that they had struck a gang of river pirates who had been infesting the bay all winter, and Webber suggested to his companion that it might be the best policy to row back, defore they had an opportunity, however, to do so the other boat came close to them, and the four pirates, jumping up and uttering loud and direful oaths, beam an onslaught on them with their cars.

Feeling that their lives were in danger, Webber and Drollinger seized their own oars and used them viscorously in defending themselves from the pirates. The battle waged for several minutes, and while it was in progress the piratical ruiser came hear being unset, it was while its accupants were engaged in righting it that the Alert bors dropped the oars in the rowlocals and pulled off with all their strength. They gut back to the Canarsie landing without any eels, but with saveral cuts and bruises on their heads and faces as reminders of their Barren Island advenure. They both turned up last night, in spite of their injuries, at the Alert's club house in Shecheld avenue and were congratulated by their fellow athletes on the pluck they had exhibited in the trying emergency. No record of the incident has yet reached Police Headquarters, but this is not surprising, as news usually travite slowing from Canarele. The police launch Annie is in commission in Jamaica Bar, but she was not on patrol duty on Monday morning.

WILLIAMS'S CRIME MURDER.

His Fellow Prisoner Whom He Cut No Severely Dies of His Wounds. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 26.-Charles Phiar, the 19-year-old prisoner who was frightfully out with a large jack knife by John Williams, a colored tramp, in the county fall, on was picked up in Portchester ten days ago and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment as a tramp, lie had just been released from the New London county jail when he was arrested.

On Saturday he quarrelled with Phlag and threatened to kill him. That night Williams tannted Phlag by calling him "Dutchy" and "Saterkraut." Phlag retaliated by calling him "Saterkraut." Phlag retaliated by calling him "Phlag passed Williams's open cell, the negro rushed out and began swearing at him. Phlag passed on. Then Williams whitped out a sharp pocketknife, and pursuing Phlag around the jail corridor, cut him again and again.

Phlag's family live on 104th street, New York city. His mother, who came to see him yesterday, said that she expected that his life would end in disgrace, as she has had tramble with him sver since he was 13 years old. His body will be taken to New York for burial after the Coroner's inquest to-morrow. Coroner's inquest to-morrow.

COLOR LINE IN THE BAY STATE Only Part of the Governor's Connell to

Vinit Tennessee Officially. Boston, Jan. 26. There is more trouble at the State House growing out of the election of Isaac B. Allen, the negro, as a member of the hospitality of the city. Afterward the Phila-Governor's Council. Some time last year the delphians were presented to Mayor Strong. Governor of Tennessee sent an invitation to the Governor of Massachusetts to attend the exposition to be opened in Tennessee during the coming summer. That invitation was acced upon to-day. It was referred to the Committee n Federal Relations, and to-morrow that com mittee will report favorably a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the Governor, six of his staff. four of his Council, and a certain number from the House and Senate to represent the State at the Tennesee Exposition. There are eight members of the Governor's Council, and this is the first time in the history of the State that the whole body has not been selected to appear when the State was being represented by a

when the State was being represented by a delegation.

Allen is decidedly angry. He feels that the colored race has been insuited, and he calls on colored men everywhere to swing their eyes in the direction of Heacon Hill that they may witness the hypocrisy of his party in Massachusetts. In 1895, when a committee from the Massachusetts Legislature went to Virginia in quest of certain knowledge, it took along as a member a colored representative. The trouble of that committee was without end. This time there will be no man of color.

The Petedam Bank Fatture,

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 26,-The Highfalls Sulphite and Mining Company and the Piercefield Falls Paper Company are responsible for the closing of the First National Bank of Potsdam. Both manufacturing concerns are now in charge of Theodore Swift, County Judge of St. Law-rence county, as receiver. The bank was closed because of a panic among its depositors, one in-stitution withdrawing \$10,000 when the rumor of the suspension of the Piercefield Falls con-cern was heard. Each concern contends that its assets far exceed the Habilities. Bank Ex-aminer Van Vrackan is in charge of the bank.

Dr. Alger Invited to Berkeley, Cal.

BEHNELEY, Cal., Jan. 26. The Unitarian So lety of Berkeley, which has been without a regular pastor since the first of the year, has deided to send a call to the Rev. Dr. Wm. Alger of Boston, who has already signified his willingness to fill the Berkeley built for a period of four menths. Dr. Alger will arrive on Feb. 28, and will at once assume the duties of the church. It is possible that arrangements can be made whereby he can be induced to remain in Berkeley permanently.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.-Prof. Joseph Lecoute of the University of California is dangerously ill at his home in Herkeley from a cold contracted while returning from his recent trip through the East. For the last few days he has been under the care of Dr. Eastman, and has been in a very high fever. Owing to his age the family and friends are very anxious.

The Movements of the Cuban Leader Ar Now the Absorbing Topic-Weyler Will Promote the Butcher Fonodevicin-The Words Duel Between the Army and Novy HAVANA, Jan. 26 .- It is reported in this city that Gen. Gomez is in the province of Matanzas. In the press censor's bureau nothing is said about it. In other official circles the same secrecy is maintained. Ignorance real or pre-

tended is painfully apparent there.

The whole attention of the island is now centred on Gomez, although it is always difficult to tell with certainty the whereabouts of the Cuban leader. Gomes never permits his position to be exactly known until he strikes one of his unexpected blows. But that he had passed the boundary of Santa Clara province appears quite certain.

and sent to the common fall on political charges. Weyler's policy of terror and persecution is producing the natural effect of augmenting emigration to the United States, and at the same time is stimulating the universal disaffection and the purpose to resist Spain to the very

It is said that Major Fonsdevicia will soon be oted to the rank of Colonel. The truth is that Weyler has offered him a reward for his recent massacres. Weyler is an intimate friend of Fonsdevicia, and brought him to the island as one of the men in whom he had greatest confidence. He served also under Weyler in the Philippine and Canary Islands. The news of otion for the savage butcheries which have made him infamous is therefore not at all

extraordinary. The despatches from Madrid show that Sepor Sagasta and his followers arranged a plan of reforms for Cuba, in view of the possible return to power of their party; but Senor Canovas, hearing of the plan, formed another on the same lines, which he has announced he is ready to

Greatly disappointed by this turn of affairs Senor Sagasta and his friends now attack the Government and assert that the only efficient reforms for Cubs are those of the liberal Minister, Senor Abargusa, approved by the Cortes on Feb. 18, 1895.

El Globo, the Madrid organ of Seffor Castelar, and El Correo, edited by Seflor Ferreras, one of the leading members of Sagasta's party, attacks the Cabinet of Canovas in bitter articles, summaries of which are cabled here by the Madrid correspondent of La Lucha.

There is no truth in the report, originating in Key West, and which has caused considerable amusement here, that the blowing up of the gunboat Cometa will result in a duel between Gen. Weyler and Admiral Navarro. Spanish Generals, as a rule, do not figure in duels, Marshal Martinez Campos being the only excepup of the Cometa has been exchanged between Weyler and Navarro, which would be impossible, in fact, as Weyler had left the capital before the news of the gunboat affair reached this city.

Nevertheless, as has already been reported in THE SUN, there is bitter feeling and much rivalry and jealousy between the navy and the army. Admiral Navarro and Weyler have exchanged angry notes about several matters, and this duel has been going on for a long time; but pens, ink, and paper are the only weapons used.

SEELET DINNER INDICIMENTS.

H. B. Seeley, Theo. B. Rich, and Phipps to Me Arraigned To-Day.

Herbert B. Seeley, Theodore D. Rich, and James Phipps were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on a charge of conspiring to procure indecent exposure on the part of the dancers, Little Egypt and Minnie Renwood, who figured in the vaudeville entertainment given at the Seeley dinner at Sherry's, None of the indicted men was arrested, but they were notified through their counsel to appear at the Criminal Court building to-day prepared to fornish \$500 ball. Seeler is charged with making the arrange-

ments for the bacheior dinner at Sherry's, where the alleged indecent exposure occurred. Rich is charged with assisting Seeley in arranging the programme for the entertainment that accompanied the dinner. Phipps is charged with procuring the performers at the request of Seeley and Rich. He is a theatrical agent. Williams, a colored tramp, in the county jail, on Sunday morning, died at noon to-day in a cell in the woman's quarters of the prison. Any one of the four deepest cuts was enough to cause death. The added measurements of all the cuts amount to forty inches. Phlag was committed to the county jail by Judge Shantz of Mount Vernon a few weeks ago to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of stealing a borse. Williams was picked up in Portchester ten days ago and Rich. He is a theatrical agent. Rich is in the publishing business at 108 Fulton street. The crime charged against them is a misdemeanor, and the extreme penalty is a pear imprisonment or \$500 fine or both. The three men were indired on the testimony of whom appeared before the Grand Jury on a charge of stealing a borse. Williams was picked up in Portchester ten days ago and Rich. He is a theatrical agent. Rich is in the publishing business at 108 Fulton street. The crime charged against them is a misdemeanor, and the extreme penalty is a pearly imprisonment or \$500 fine or both. The three men were indired on the testimony of whom appeared before the Grand Jury yester-teriay. The two women arrived at the District Attorney is office at 11 o'clock. Lawyer Williams He was picked up in Portchester ten days ago and Rich. He is a theatrical agent.

Mr. Olcott said that indictments against Air. Olcott said that indictments against other persons connected with the Seeley entertainment might be found. He had just received the testimony given at the trial of Police Captain Chapman, Mr. Battle, he said, would go over this restimony and decide to-day whether there was anything further in it to submit to the Grand Jury. It was not contemplated, however, to take any action against the guests who extended the dinner and witnessed the performance, as they could not be held responsible for the entertainment that was served up to them. the entertainment that was served up to them.

QUAKER CITY FATHERS HERE.

Inspect Our Aldermen and Plead for a Di-

Just before the Board of Aldermen adjourned yesterday a delegation of nineteen Councilmen from Philadelphia invaded the room. The Philadelphians were in charge of Alderman Muh and ex-Alderman William H. Schott, and a speech of welcome was made by Presiden Jeroloman, who extended to the visitors the hospitality of the city. Afterward the Phila-The following were the men who composed the delegation: Wenzel Hartman, President of the Common Council; Aldermen Evans, Chew, Frith, Linton, Adams, Brentings, Rutherford, Ballinger, Garrett, Kulker, Buck, Dougherty, Swope, Adams, Klemmer, Haslet, Buckholstz, swope, Adams, Klemmer, Haslet, Buckholstz, and Harvey.

The Philadelphians said that their visit to

and Harvey.

The Philladelphians said that their visit to New York was for the purpose of trying to induce the agent of the French line to establish a line of steamers between their city and France. They called at the office of the French line in Bowling Green in the morning and saw Agent Forget, who took them to the steamship La Gascogne and entertained them with Gallichospitality, which includes efferencem wine. Mr. Forget had visited Philadelphia in July and had been shown around the water front by some of the Councilmen, who wanted the French line to establish a service between Philadelphia and Marseilles. The Councilmen represented to Mr. Forget that there were lots of Philadelphians for the Councilmen represented to Mr. Forget that there were lots of Philadelphians with hail a habit of leaving their town for foreign parts, and who were forced to come to New York to get the sort of accommodation they liked on the great liners. Mr. Forget said that he had communicated with his hone office about the establishment of the new line, and that he expected an answer before March 30. The officials of the line had the scheme under consideration.

Arthur Purcell, 23 years old, of 134 West Six ty-third etreet, who had been employed for some time as a car repairer by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was caught between two cars of a freight train at Sixty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue yesterday and crushed to death.

The train had been divided and was being coupled together again when he passed between the cars.

A Priest Accuses a Woman of Bobbing Him Lucy Jones, 19 years old, was arrested last light for stealing \$40 from the Rev. Father Benjamin Prudhomme, a Canadian pricet, in the rear of 125 West Twenty-fifth street, on his complaint.



lined and unitaed.

** 980. FORMER PRICES

41 CORTLANDT STREET,

GEN. GOMEZ IN MATANZAS. NEVER FAILS TO CURE!

Astonishing Record of the Great Paine's Celery Compound.



to relieve Paine's celery compound has succeeded time and time again.

own case: "Last winter I was taken down with a very severe attack of nervous and muscular rhoumatism, so bad that I could not lie down, sit up, or tism, so bad that I could not lie down, sit up, or stand, without the most exeruciating nain. I was all the time under the care of two of the best physicians of the place, but I did not limprove, I took different riseumatic or res and used an electric battery a half hour each day for 10 days, without any relief.

"Finally I concluded to try Paine's celery compound, and to my surprise after using one-half of a buttel was able to get dut and vote on election day, and before I used the whole

STORMY JORDAN'S SAZOON. You Can Buy a Brink There if You In-

stat, but a Warning times with It. One of the first sights that greet the stranger as he alights at Ottumwa, Ia., is the sign over Stormy Jordan's establishment, "The Way to Hell" is what the stranger reads. Pernaps he place he will find mottoes on the walls conveying further warning. "Nose Paint Sold Here" 'Beware the Drunkards' Death and Damation" is the warning of a third. Perhaps, too. an advertisement of the Keeley cure hange on

The oustomer seats himself at a table and takes up a paper. It is quite as likely to be a temperance tract as not. John B. Gough's Platform Echoes" may be at one elbow and Ten Nights in a Bar Room" at the other. A little bit dazed the customer marches up to the

bar and says:

"Gimme the best you've got."

The man behind the bar is Stermy Jordan himself. He draws down his brows as he tooks at the customer, scanning him closely from head to foot. Then, without saying a word, he walss over to the water cooler and draws a glass of the sparkling fluid. He shoves it across the counter and are a second to the sparkling fluid.

Well, some bad, then," retorts the customer.

"Gimme some hot stuff or I'll find a joint where

can get it."
"You'll be hot enough some day if you keep Tou'll be hot enough some day if you keep on this way," answers Stormy, and he shakes his head sadly. "If you're bound to have it, though, I may as well sell it to you as let some one elsedo it. But it's poison, I tell you, that'll send your body to the grave and your soil to perdition. Still, it's as good poison as they make, and if you're particular shout the tasts of it you may as well get it here."

Sometimes Stormy actually converts a men to his way of thinking, though each conversion is a money loss to him. No one seems to know how he got his name. Its appropriateness was recognized when he was fluuring frequently in stormy court scenes during the ten years or so that lows had a law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic drinks. Stormy Jordan fought that law on principle. It seemed to him unwise and unjust. He didn't propose to submit to it. He was willing to join hands with the temperance people, but not with the prohibitionists.

HIRAM C. WHEELER'S NEWPROJECT

gest Bairy in the World in Texas. JEFFERSON, Ia., Jan. 26.-Hiram C. Wheeler,

the lows farm king, who was the Republican nominee for Governor of the State in 1891 and was defeated by Horace Boies, has sold his 4,000-acre farm in Suc county, and will remove to Texas. He has purchased more thon 7,000 scres of land fifty miles northeast of Galvesacres of land lifty miles northeast of Galveston and proposes to establish the intuest dairy in the world. To this end he has ordered two milking machines, each capable of milking 2000 cows at once, similar to the one used upon his farm, and he announces that he will deliver milk to the people of Galveston as promptly as if the dairy was only a mile outside of town, Mr. Wheeler has shipped a car load of machinery to the new farm, and expects to take personal charge of affairs at once.

DESTITUTE IN BRAZII.

More Canadians West Their Government to Bring Them Home. OTTAWA, Jan. 26. - The British Consul-General sleven more families, including forty-four persons, who had gone out to Brazil from Canada last summer, were in a state of complete desti-tution, and wanted to know if the Government bere would be responsible for the expense of returning them to Canada. A reply was sent in the affirmative.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 26.-The funeral of Al bert S. Willis, late Minister of the United States to Hawaii, was held this morning. The remains city, where they had been viewed by hundreds of friends. The acryless were in charge of the Rev. E. I., Powell, paster of the First christian Church, assisted by the Rev. Heverly Estill, D. D., of St. Paul's Episcopal thurch, of which Mrs. Willis is a member. Mr. Willis leaves a small personal estate, but carried heavy life insurance.

How the Fireman Counts Time.

The fireman counts time in seconds, and there re times when seconds seem long to him. The hooking up of fire apparatus has now been reduced to such a science that sometimes the engine is all ready to go before the alarm has ceased sounding. This may happen on an alarm from a high-nambered box, which takes comparatively long to strike, and there is nothing to do but wait. The wait, from the Long like driver grasps the reins to the last sireke on the gong, may be three seconds, two seconds, perhaps not more than one seconds not lone but to the fireman an appreciable lapse of time

Alabama's Senate for a Liquor Dispensary MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 28. The State Liquor Dispensary bill was passed by the Senate to-day by a vote of 18 to 13. Several of the larger counties were exempted from its provisions. The bill provides for the iliquor solling system now in effect in South Carolina.

Paine's celery compound has never yet failed to cure.

Where all other medical treatment his failed to relieve Paine's celery compound has succeeded time and time again.

John W. Boyd of Mishawaka, Ind., says of his ayou see fit, for it truly worked wonders in my

And Paine's estery combound is working just such wonders in every State, county, city and village of the country to-day.

The reader must know some one who has tried Don't let a dealer paim off anything else on nont let a dealer pairs off anything else on you, however, for there is as much difference between Paine's celery compound and all the ordinary sarsaparillas, tonics, hervines, and compounds as there is between an electric motor and a boy's windmill.

There is power to cure in Paine's celery compound.

AMERICA'S PROFISION TRADE. Engiand Gets the Largest Share of the

Food Supplies Exported Hence, The exports of American hams amounted last year to 130,000,000 pounds, valued at \$12,000,-000, and 103,000,000 pounds of this total were sent to Great Britain. The other countries with may pass on with a shudder. If he enters the | which there was considerable trade in American hams were Canada, Cuba, and Belgium. The exports of bacon to Europe last year amounted to 425,000,000 pounds, of the value of \$33,000,000. More than three-quarters of the product was sent to the United Kingdom. and among other countries Brazil, took an important place, with imports from this country of 20,000,000 pounds, Germany following with 8.060,000, Canada with 7,000,000, Cuba with

6,000,000, and France with 4,000,000. The exportation of lard is still another important item of American commerce, amounting last year to 510,000,000 pounds, of the value of \$34,000,000. In the consumption of this article of American export the supremacy of the United Kingdom is less marked than in ham and bacon, for, although 200,000,000 pounds, about 40 per cent, of the total, went to and says severely:

"There, what yer givin' us? I want some good
whisker."

There is no good whisker." answer file. England, Germany was a consumer to the ex-

break of the Cuban war, and furnishes each month a steadily diminished market.

The exportation of fresh beef amounted last year to \$15,000,000 pounts, of the value of \$10,000,000,000 pounts, of the value of \$10,000,000, and substantially all of this except, an infinitesimal portion sant to the West Indies, was taken by Great Britain. In the exportation of salted beef from the United States to foreign countries one half only was sent to the United Kingdom, the balance being distributed among West Indian islands, Germany, Canada, and South American countries, the amount exported to Cuba amounting to less than \$1,500 worth in a year. A very large market for American tallow, the

A year,
A very large market for American tallow, the
exportation of which increased enormously last
year, was found in France, to which 8,000,000
pounds were sent. itermany took 6,700,000
pounds, the Central American States 5,000,000,
the West Indian Islands, excusive of Cuba,
Forto Rico, and Hayti, 1,759,000, and Mexico,
1,800,000. The United Kingdom at the head
of the list in tallow as in other articles of
frontinct in the provision trade, took 18,
000,000 pounds, or about 40 per cent. of
the total American exportation. More than
two-thirds of the exports of American
cannel produces of meats and provisions
were taken by Great Britain 40,000,000
pounds of the 60,000,000 pounds exported.
termany took 7,300,000 pounds is rance 5,401,
000, and Afrika 2,300,000, pounds of American
commerce which, it would seem is most widely
diffused among the countries of the earth. There
is, practically, no exportation of American
amounted and very little of fresh pork. The
American exportation of canned salama
amounts last year to 32,000,000 pounds and
the American exportation of oysters amounts to
about \$600,000 a year.

"KALT HORSE!"

Remarks by an Old Saidler Concerning the Corned Beef of the Army.

"Lignum vite," said the old soldier, " is perhaps as good a material for the manufacture of tenpin balls as can be had now; but it is a pity our manufacturers of tempin supplies couldn't have got hold of a few barrels of the sait horse such as we used to get in the army, and held on to it for this use. Now there was a material that would have made good tengin balls. It would take a tool without chipping, and lake a high pollab, and stay true and wear set. It would take a tool without chipping, and lake a high pollab, and say true and wear set. It is seen chesamen made out of it that had been used for months without getting so much as a nick in them. For toughness lignam vites would not be like sponge cake to it; and with all these adventages it would make a lighter ball than legum vites too. lignum vitas, too.
"Humpin! I used to think salt horse was a pretty tough ration, and so it was; but I wish I had a few barrels of it now."

NIAGARA FARLS, N. Y., Jan. 26, -An ice bridge formed in the gorde has night from the upper suspension or like to the rapids. The to scenary around the catacar' is magnificent. The weather continues very cold.

Ice Bridge at Magara.

JUITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Sta procedural rester tay \$45 from "McC," for he butter Hebraw Charities. The Aldermen we medicating measures for having the affect numbers of houses made cotraphrious enough to be easily legible as made papers to which he was not recall smithed A middle mart man, the forms of the authority forms in the new particular to the P. Charles Adams of Philipped V. J., 1981 III the Philipped Vision II. In the shift has been charled for the particle of the Pattern Street Handled Land charles for the Pattern Colling. 167 Denote was a will easier to a fattern in solution feeder Williams County, who was intioned with Perru II Summer on a library in solution feeder Williams of Camiria for the Pattern II. Summer on a library in solution feeder Williams and Camiria for the Pattern II. Summer to the Pattern III. Summer to the Pattern

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.